

Miller & Rhoads

CALL ATTENTION TO
REMNANT DAY!

And to the great number of special values in connection therewith.

Remnants Of

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
WASH GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS; ALSO,
SMALL ARTICLES
AND ODDS AND ENDS.

Specials Values In

TAILORED SUITS,
SHIRTWAISTS,
BLACK SILKS,
LINENS,
COTTON GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
UNDERWEAR,
AND OTHER GOODS.

The great success of these Friday Bargain Events (as with all other events inaugurated by the Miller & Rhoads store) is due to the fact that they more than "make good" every promise.

Also, because we never attempt to tell all the good news—limited quantities in Friday's sales would be sure to cause disappointment if we did.

It is a safe argument which clusters many delightful surprises in the way of extra values in merchandise that's worth owning; it must be so, or it would not have been approved by a discriminating clientele and received their generous response.

One can never tell what good things are reserved for them at Miller & Rhoads unless they visit the store.

CITY ITSELF
BLAME FOR DELAY

Form of Contract Now in Use,
Says Mayor Ainslie, Retards
Street Work.

TOO LAX IN FIXING TIME

Would Provide New Form of
Award, Setting Definite Period
to Complete Work.

"The city itself, by the form of contract it uses," said Mayor Ainslie last night, addressing the quarterly meeting of the Retail Merchants' Association, "is to a great extent responsible for the delay in street paving. Under the prevailing form of contract, delays are not only probable, but even unavoidable."

City-wide complaint touching the slow progress on several of the paving jobs, said the Mayor, had caused him to inquire into the probable causes as a matter of personal information. The result of his investigation, he said, convinced him that the form of contract used by the city in its street-paving operations will permit of several wise amendments.

Where the instrument falls most, said Mayor Ainslie, is in failing to fix a definite and reasonable time completed, which the job should be finished, and which is given altogether too much latitude in fixing the time.

"Our contracts," he said, "are practically nothing more than blank awards in which the contractor is permitted to insert any time limit he chooses. In the instance of the Main Street paving, between Fifth and Seventh Streets, the contractor generously permitted himself six months in which to pave the two blocks."

Suggests Better Plan.

The problem of delay in paving could in many cases be met, thought the Mayor, by providing a form of contract which would concentrate the responsibility of paving a street with one contractor in one act of award. In the case of streets with car lines, it is the practice now for the city to contract for the street car company to leave a contractor of its own. In many cases, he said, this division of work leads to delay.

The better plan, suggested Mayor Ainslie, would be for the city to pave the whole street, both within and without the tracks, and then charge the street car company its pro rata share on the basis of a standard agreement as to the relative value of the work.

This is a matter for the Street Committee and not directly my affair," said Mayor Ainslie. "Personally, I should like to see all of our present contract forms destroyed and new ones substituted, which shall provide a reasonable and definite time limit within which all work must be completed."

More than one-half the entire membership of the association responded last night to the call for the quarterly meeting. In point of attendance it was the largest since the last annual gathering when officers for the year were elected. There was a good spread and music by Polk Miller's dainty quartet between, but the beginning was devoted to kicks on matters in strong.

Paving delays were for a volley of criticism, led by Moses Thalhimer, J. E. Phillips and J. C. Lewitt complained that the delivery service of the local post-office in the downtown streets was several degrees below par, and wanted the matter investigated. The complaint was echoed by others who gave voice to an additional grievance in the matter of poor telephone service.

Upon motion President Charles T. Norman appointed a committee of three to confer with Postmaster Allan as to the best way of helping the situation. The committee, which consists of J. C. Lewitt, Fred Powell and Moses Thalhimer, was instructed also to hold a similar conference with the telephone company.

Mayor Ainslie, who made a warm speech to his side, then turned to a plan of bringing the business interests of the city into closer touch with the municipal government. It was his first speech as Mayor before a Richmond commercial organization, and impressed his audience with its evident sincerity.

The city, said the Mayor, while growing and progressive, is short in growth and spirit. Too many are ready to criticize and too few are ready to inquire into facts. An active effort should be made to harmonize the various departments of the city government among themselves, and in turn with the people whom they serve, he said, was the course which he had mapped out for himself as Mayor.

President Norman reported a healthy increase in membership since the last meeting. Secretary W. A. Clark, Jr., announced that the next Thursday night meeting will be a membership campaign, which is expected to add many new names to the roll.

WANT MANN IN NINTH

Committee Speaks Too Late—Swanson Had Joint Debate.

A hurry call for Governor Mann by telephone was received by Chairman Elmore yesterday from the Ninth District Democratic campaign committee. Some time ago he had indicated his willingness to leave the district, but the demand has been delayed, as it is too late. Practically all of his time before the election has been spent in the campaign for the National Committee, and he is already in the North.

Arrangements will probably be made to have Governor Mann visit the district for a few days before he leaves. Senator Swanson is returning a tour, and Senator Mann is expected to be in the district. People coming in from the Southwest say that Senator Swanson wiped up the earth about National Tunnel with George L. Dubois of Iowa. It is a joint debate between them at Chillicothe. Mr. Dubois, a former minister to China, was brought to the district by Mr. Swanson.

Ordinance Committee Meets To-Night.

The Council Committee on Ordinance, Charter and Reform will meet to-night at 8 o'clock. A large number of papers have been referred, including the Rogers ordinance providing substitutions in different sections of the city for the convenient payment of poll taxes, without the necessity of coming to the City Hall, a number of applications for stable permits, and a larger number of ordinances making increases in the pay of city employees.

CASE COMES
TO SUDDEN END

Defense Closes Without Putting
On More Than Half of
Its Witnesses.

GOES TO THE JURY TO-DAY

Argument May Be Concluded by
Noon—Attack Story
of Girls.

Attorney L. O. Wendenburg sprang a surprise last night in the Leo Kidd case, when, at 6:15 o'clock, he announced that the defense was through, and would put on no more witnesses. Hardly more than a dozen of the two-score witnesses who had been summoned by the defense were put on the stand.

It had been freely predicted during the day that the examination of witnesses would continue until far into to-day, with the probability that the case would not go to the jury until some time Saturday. The sudden curtailment of the defense was a surprise to all who had watched the progress of the case.

At 6:30 o'clock Judge Scott adjourned court and discharged all witnesses from further attendance. Attorneys for the prosecution and defense went at once into consultation about instructions, and the matter was argued before Judge Scott for an hour. At 7:15 o'clock several points in the instructions remained yet undecided, and the attorneys were ordered by the court to appear at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of adjusting them.

GOES TO JURY TO-DAY

Both sides agreed last night that the case would be ready by the time court convenes at 10 o'clock, and that argument will begin at once. The prosecution will open the case, and will be followed by the defense. The speeches will probably not consume more than two hours. The testimony will be for an hour. At 7:15 o'clock several points in the instructions remained yet undecided, and the attorneys were ordered by the court to appear at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow for the purpose of adjusting them.

Reduced to its lowest terms, the question at the present time is whether the jury to-day will be which of the principals shall be believed—the two girls or Arthur H. Anthony and Leo Kidd. All other questions are merely collateral.

Court convened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and the Commonwealth rested its case on the testimony of Deputy Sheriff W. W. Snyder, who related the facts surrounding Kidd's arrest, and Charles K. Taylor, who told of his departure with Kidd to Pittsburg. Snyder's testimony was corroborated by the testimony of the two girls.

The defense put on in rapid succession a number of witnesses, who testified to the fact that the girls were two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad. Commonwealth's Attorney Frank T. Sutton and Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, entered strong objection to the admission of most of this testimony, on the ground that the character of the girls was not in issue.

The list of character witnesses thus examined included Charles Taylor, W. H. Boze, Ollie Bastine, Arthur Eastman, Marie Saracini, William Teffy, Louise Carter and Leslie Eastman. Leo Kidd, the defendant, was the last witness put on the stand. He admitted taking an automobile to Pittsburg with the girls, and admitted that he had been in the company of the two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad.

The defense put on in rapid succession a number of witnesses, who testified to the fact that the girls were two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad. Commonwealth's Attorney Frank T. Sutton and Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, entered strong objection to the admission of most of this testimony, on the ground that the character of the girls was not in issue.

The list of character witnesses thus examined included Charles Taylor, W. H. Boze, Ollie Bastine, Arthur Eastman, Marie Saracini, William Teffy, Louise Carter and Leslie Eastman. Leo Kidd, the defendant, was the last witness put on the stand. He admitted taking an automobile to Pittsburg with the girls, and admitted that he had been in the company of the two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad.

The defense put on in rapid succession a number of witnesses, who testified to the fact that the girls were two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad. Commonwealth's Attorney Frank T. Sutton and Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, entered strong objection to the admission of most of this testimony, on the ground that the character of the girls was not in issue.

The list of character witnesses thus examined included Charles Taylor, W. H. Boze, Ollie Bastine, Arthur Eastman, Marie Saracini, William Teffy, Louise Carter and Leslie Eastman. Leo Kidd, the defendant, was the last witness put on the stand. He admitted taking an automobile to Pittsburg with the girls, and admitted that he had been in the company of the two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad.

The defense put on in rapid succession a number of witnesses, who testified to the fact that the girls were two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad. Commonwealth's Attorney Frank T. Sutton and Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, entered strong objection to the admission of most of this testimony, on the ground that the character of the girls was not in issue.

The list of character witnesses thus examined included Charles Taylor, W. H. Boze, Ollie Bastine, Arthur Eastman, Marie Saracini, William Teffy, Louise Carter and Leslie Eastman. Leo Kidd, the defendant, was the last witness put on the stand. He admitted taking an automobile to Pittsburg with the girls, and admitted that he had been in the company of the two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad.

The defense put on in rapid succession a number of witnesses, who testified to the fact that the girls were two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad. Commonwealth's Attorney Frank T. Sutton and Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, entered strong objection to the admission of most of this testimony, on the ground that the character of the girls was not in issue.

The list of character witnesses thus examined included Charles Taylor, W. H. Boze, Ollie Bastine, Arthur Eastman, Marie Saracini, William Teffy, Louise Carter and Leslie Eastman. Leo Kidd, the defendant, was the last witness put on the stand. He admitted taking an automobile to Pittsburg with the girls, and admitted that he had been in the company of the two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad.

The defense put on in rapid succession a number of witnesses, who testified to the fact that the girls were two girls for truthfulness and general moral character was bad. Commonwealth's Attorney Frank T. Sutton and Deputy Commonwealth's Attorney, entered strong objection to the admission of most of this testimony, on the ground that the character of the girls was not in issue.

CORONER TO GIVE
CASE TO POLICE

Jury Puts Blame on Contractor
for Death of Taylor in Col-
lapse of Wall.

FALLING CONCRETE GREEN

Beck Goes After Woodson in
Court, but Hearing Is
Continued.

Responsibility for the collapse of a concrete roof between 1537 and 1541 East Main Street on Wednesday, which resulted in the death of Moses Taylor, colored, and the injury of three other workmen, was specifically fixed on W. J. Woodson, the concrete contractor, in a verdict rendered yesterday afternoon by the coroner's jury called to inquire into the death of Taylor. The jury found that Taylor came to his death from the falling of a "green" concrete roof, due to the violation of a city law by Contractor Woodson.

While Coroner Taylor said he would not order the arrest and criminal prosecution of Woodson, he declared that he would report the case to the police to-day. Since the jury has placed the blame for the accident on one individual, the police will probably take immediate action. Evidence was produced at the inquest to show that Woodson had removed the forms from the concrete sooner than the building code allows, and that he had persisted in ordering the removal in the face of protests from subordinates.

Incensed at what he calls the frequency of such accidents in Richmond, Building Inspector Beck took steps to prosecute Woodson without waiting for the action of the coroner's jury. The concrete contractor appeared in Police Court yesterday morning to answer to the charge of having effected the removal of the forms earlier than the time prescribed by the city building code.

His attorney, George White, successfully having the case continued to October 24 instigated in court (na, his client would endeavor to shift the responsibility for the accident to the shoulders of other contractors associated in the work.

Where Deck Pats Blame.

Building Inspector Beck, however, is emphatic in asserting that blame for the accident rests on Woodson. Mr. Beck expects to prove in Police Court that the forms were removed five days after the concrete was laid, whereas the city code provides that the forms must remain in place twenty-one days as a protection against just such a catastrophe as occurred Wednesday.

According to the testimony at the inquest, the concrete forming the roof had not been allowed time to really set and collapsed immediately after the sustaining woodwork was taken from place. Woodson's attorney intimated that the collapse of the roof was due not so much to the character of the concrete as to the weakness of the walls of the building.

The Building Inspector did not justify this contention.

Charles Haywood, of 704 North Twenty-seventh Street, is the contractor for the walls, and he joins Mr. Beck in declaring the concrete was "green." The south wall, however, showed a few bulges, even cracks, but these were caused by the dent, but the falling roof. The exact result of Mr. Beck's investigation of the wall bears out this view.

The building permit was granted for a covered passageway to connect the store of Thomas E. Stacks, 1541 East Main, to that of George W. Brown, at 1537 East Main Street, and several contractors were engaged on the work. When Woodson suggested the removal of the forms Wednesday, men engaged on the job protested that the concrete was still green and would probably not sustain its own weight if left unsupported. The contractor would not heed the warnings and ordered Taylor and other workmen to take away the roof collapsed when the supports were withdrawn, smothering Taylor to death and all but crushing three other workmen. Charles Haywood, Jr., son of the contractor, happened to be on the roof at the time of the collapse, but was warned by the cracking underfoot and leaped to safety.

The prisoner is said to have set fire to the Jeffreys storage house, thereby burning the feed store of H. A. Lipscomb, the hay and grain house of D. Norvell, the export leaf tobacco warehouse of J. W. Swift, two dwellings of Jordan Doggett, the tobacco store of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the copper shop of R. M. Hester and other property. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Negro Charged With Starting Big Chase City Fire.

Charged with arson in the Circuit Court of Mecklenburg County, Charles Williams, colored, has been sent to the grand jury without bail. He is accused of starting the fire which destroyed so much property at Chase City on September 16. A preliminary hearing was had before Mayor W. H. Jeffreys and Magistrate W. J. Roberts, the accused being represented by Captain George W. Hester. The case was taken to D. Jeffreys. The case was worked up by detectives of the Bureau of Insurance.

The prisoner is said to have set fire to the Jeffreys storage house, thereby burning the feed store of H. A. Lipscomb, the hay and grain house of D. Norvell, the export leaf tobacco warehouse of J. W. Swift, two dwellings of Jordan Doggett, the tobacco store of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the copper shop of R. M. Hester and other property. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

The prisoner is said to have set fire to the Jeffreys storage house, thereby burning the feed store of H. A. Lipscomb, the hay and grain house of D. Norvell, the export leaf tobacco warehouse of J. W. Swift, two dwellings of Jordan Doggett, the tobacco store of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the copper shop of R. M. Hester and other property. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

The prisoner is said to have set fire to the Jeffreys storage house, thereby burning the feed store of H. A. Lipscomb, the hay and grain house of D. Norvell, the export leaf tobacco warehouse of J. W. Swift, two dwellings of Jordan Doggett, the tobacco store of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the copper shop of R. M. Hester and other property. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

The prisoner is said to have set fire to the Jeffreys storage house, thereby burning the feed store of H. A. Lipscomb, the hay and grain house of D. Norvell, the export leaf tobacco warehouse of J. W. Swift, two dwellings of Jordan Doggett, the tobacco store of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the copper shop of R. M. Hester and other property. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.

Boys' and Youths' Clothing

Our stock is correct and select, man tailored and perfect fitting. We also carry a line of Man-Tailored Coats and Reefers for girls and misses.

Gans-Rady Company

DISEASE FEIGNED
BY HORSE THIEF

Claimed to Be Epileptic, but
Got Well Working on
Chain Gang.

Rapid indeed was the recovery of one epileptic in this State, as recorded in the third annual report of the Virginia State Epileptic Colony, filed by Superintendent A. S. Priddy yesterday in the office of the Governor. The individual referred to had stolen a horse, and after his arrest he threw numbers of fits. Out of human sympathy the court sent him to the epileptic colony.

Dr. Priddy and his assistants worked on this individual for some time, to discover what kind of epilepsy he had, and at last became convinced that he had no epilepsy at all. He was turned over to the authorities, who, to test the case, gave him six months on the roads. He was watched, but it was unnecessary, since the prisoner served his term on the chain-gang without a return of the seizure.

Another Had Speech.

Another person sent to the institution was found to be really suffering from alcoholic psychosis, and while on the chain-gang went through with such antics as to make his friends think he was an epileptic. He, too, was discharged.

The sad part about the report is that the only discharges during the past year were the two above referred to, who were not epileptics. No one was cured, and it is recognized that a cure is most if not altogether impossible for one really affected.

However, Dr. Priddy has found further, great help. Those who improve in the institution are permitted to go home for a time to see their relatives. This cheers them up and makes life bearable, and the hope of getting furloughs is conducive to good behavior in the colony. Outdoor work is found to be the best treatment, better than drugs or alcoholically stimulants. Dr. Priddy was expected to use much, but to his surprise he found that so little is necessary that it is not even accounted for in the report, being put in with other trivial medical items.

Tried Rattlesnake Venom.

During the year Dr. Priddy read the report of one physician who claimed to have had marked results, even cures, of epilepsy, by hypodermic injections of rattlesnake venom. The superintendent said it in a number of cases, which could not secure no results whatever. He realizes that no cure is known to medical science.

The per capita cost of patients has been reduced in the year from \$270 to \$221.12. Considering the fact 105.5, the average attendance was only 105.5, this is regarded as a very good showing. At the beginning of the year it was decided to add twelve beds. This was done without crowding, and Dr. Priddy finds that it costs about as much to maintain 100 as it does 120. There are certain fixed charges, which are the same with 100 or 1200. One hundred were in the institution on October 1, 1914, and during the year two were discharged and eighteen died. Admissions numbered forty-two, leaving 121 inmates on October 1, 1914.

Take Care of Women.

Next year the building for women will be erected, to accommodate 100, and in honor of two men who took an active interest in it will be called the Strode-Morris Building. The present building here the colony is situated in, Amherst County, are thus named.

The last Legislature appropriated \$15,000 for a building for feeble-minded women of child-bearing age, the Epileptic Colony grounds of this sum, \$5,000 is available for this year, and the structure has been begun. It will be ready for use by March 1, 1914.

In honor of Rev. J. T. Martin, secretary of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, and of Mrs. Kate Pleasants Minor, it will be called the Martin-Minor Building.

WILL SOON BE OPEN

Gates of Old Dock to Be in Order Within Ten Days.

The new gates for the City Dock will be installed and the Dock opened for traffic within ten days, according to a report made to the Committee on Dock and River Improvement by City Engineer Charles E. Bolling last night. Pending the adoption of a report of a subcommittee of the Dock Master to the committee, instructed the Dock Master to continue the old scale of tolls payable and to the ownership of this Chesapeake and the Chesapeake and Potomac Rivers, which rates are said to be very reasonable.

Chairman Rogers stated that he was in correspondence with a number of cities owning shipping facilities, gathering data for a new schedule of rates for vessels using both the Dock and new city wharf.

Mr. Bolling also reported on negotiations with the P. Sanford Ross Company in regard to the use of a house of rock from the river bed in front of the new city wharf.

JURY NOT AGREED
IN PEATROSS SUIT

Will Make Further Effort to
Reach Verdict This
Morning.

After having been out for an hour last night, a jury in the \$20,000 damage suit of Mildred W. Peatross, an infant, against the Virginia Railway and Power Company, in the Law and Equity Court, reported that it had been unable to agree and was adjourned over to this morning at 10 o'clock, when a further effort will be made to reach a verdict.

The plaintiff, now a seven-year-old girl, was struck by a street car at the intersection of Mosby and Venable Streets in September, 1911, and it is claimed was seriously injured, receiving contusions about the head and other places. Through her mother, Mrs. Mildred Peatross, she claimed that the car was running at excessive speed. The contention of the case has been over whether proper care was shown by the motorman, the company claiming that the child ran directly in front of a moving car. The girl has been in court during most of the trial.

The case was fully argued yesterday by Messrs. O'Flaherty & Fulton, for the plaintiff, and by Captain A. B. Guilgon, for the Virginia Railway and Power Company, and was submitted to the jury shortly before 7 o'clock last night.

CREDIT MEN TO MEET

Will Have Wire to Get Results of National Election.

The Richmond Association of Credit Men will hold its quarterly meeting at the Business Men's Club on election night, November 3, Supper will be served. The address will be made by Rev. W. Russell Bowie, of St. Paul's Church; President O. J. Sands, of the American National Bank, and W. B. Broadus, of the Etchison Hat Company.

A telephone station will be installed in the club, and news of the presidential election will be given. The credit men's meeting is in season the night of Governor's Wilson election in New Jersey, and sent one of the first messages of congratulation received by him. A similar message is expected to go to him this time.

More Ornamental Lights.

At the suggestion of President Adams, of the Board of Aldermen, the Council Committee on Electric Light just night ordered an estimate of the cost to be prepared of replacing old-fashioned gas lamps in city parks with ornamental electric burners, similar to those at the request of President Peters, of the Common Council, was ordered on placing old-fashioned gas lamps in city parks from Broad Street to the Byrd Street Station. If approved both items will be included in requests for appropriations in the annual budget of next year.

U. S.
BANK BOND

The paper that gives increased effectiveness at no additional cost.

B. W. Wilson Paper Co.,
Richmond, Va.

Reliable in Every Respect.
McGraw-Hill
YARBROUGH COMPANY,
Wholesale Plumbing Supplies,
122 S. Eighth St.
Mad. & Mon. 929.

The best roofing tin for the money is

G. M. Co.'s "Pearl" Roofing Tin.

Gordon Metal Co.
Richmond, Va.

You Owe it to Your Spirit of Civic Pride.

To at least give the Royal Laundry a trial—for it is conceded by laundrymen everywhere to be as near perfect as a laundry can be.

Rough Dry Family Wash, 6c a pound.

Phone 100. Monroe 1500 or 1501.

The Royal Laundry

M. B. Flinn, Proprietor.

DEMOCRATS HIT
BY PROGRESSIVE

Bull Moose Speaker Thinks Republicans Not Worth Noticing.

Making his speech for Roosevelt and Johnson last night in Harrison Hall, George Nelms Wise, of Newport News, evidently counted the Republican party as not a factor in the national arena.

He dismissed the party with a caustic reference to the Chicago steal, and its candidate, President Taft, with the statement that he disliked to speak unkindly of the dead.

His special criticism and condemnation was reserved for the Democrats. Not only the presidential and vice-presidential candidates and the national platform came in for a railing, but Mr. Wise reflected his mind of his grievances against the dominant party of Virginia, dragging in by the ears many State issues.

All laws in this State, he asserted, favor the big concern against the little one. The term "trust-buster" was not in the Code. Nothing could be found to punish the insurance trust in his own city of Newport News. A Danville contractor is charged the same in cities, while a life insurance company pays one-half of 1 per cent of its income in taxes, while a small local company in Suffolk pays 10 per cent.

Members of the Virginia Legislature, he said, violate their oaths of office by not obeying the provisions of the Constitution requiring the passage of laws to protect trusts.

Having hanged, drawn and quartered the Virginia Democrats, Mr. Wise said that Governor Wilson, since his inaugural address, has said not one word against trusts, of which New Jersey is full. As a matter of fact, he continued, Virginia has no trusts, which pay most of the taxes, and so we are paying part of Governor Wilson's salary while he is running for President.

That Harvett Money.

Mr. Wise did not like Governor Wilson's recent statement that the Harvett money had been behind Mr. Roosevelt. He had left the impression that these concerns were putting money into the Progressive campaign, and when asked about it he said they were with the new party in thought. "Yet at that moment," continued Mr. Wise, "the Harvett money was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company."

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

BROWNING FAILS
TO FILE IN TIME

Bull Moose Candidate for Congress in Sixth Cannot Get on Official Ballot.

One day too late was Colonel James S. Browning, Progressive party nominee in getting his name filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and it cannot appear on the printed ballot in the November election.

After all the newspaper articles which have been printed showing the final date for filing names, and in face of the fact that he has been in the city for nearly twenty years, Colonel Browning showed up one day behind time. He appeared at the office of Colonel James yesterday morning to get his name on the official ballot, but he was too late.

This is a troublesome and expensive, but it can be done and it was employed in 1910, when D. G. Eason, Democratic nominee for Secretary of the Commonwealth, died just before the election, and it became necessary to stamp his successor's name on the official ballots. Of course, the name of Colonel Browning may also be written on.

This incident reminded Mr. Wise of the fact that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which was hidden under the name of the Harvett company, and known to the public as the Harvett company.

He favored a protective tariff, with the profits distributed among working men, and he said that the Harvett company was in the hands of the Harvett company, which